

Ministries of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Reeducation Camps
(Southern SRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)

1. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, the Ministries of Interior (MOI) and National Defense (MND) established forward headquarters in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), which were structured along the same lines as that of their parent ministerial headquarters in Hanoi. The MOI forward headquarters was first known as the MOI Representative Office for South Vietnam and later as the MOI Permanent Office for South Vietnam; however, it is more commonly known as MOI-B. The MOI-B was responsible for all provincial, major city and special region public security offices (PSO's) in the southern SRV from Da Lac and Phu Khanh Provinces southward to Minh Hai Province. The MOI headquarters in Hanoi had jurisdiction over all other southern provinces in central Vietnam from Gia Lai-Kontum and Nghia Binh Provinces northward through the former demilitarized zone province of Binh Tri Thien. Within their areas of jurisdiction, the MOI headquarters and MOI-B were responsible for the direct administration and management of their own central-level prisons, reeducation camps, and other detention facilities. Both provided staff guidance, direction, training, personnel, and logistical support to major city, provincial, and special region PSO prisons management offices and their various detention facilities.

2. On the military side, the MND headquarters in Hanoi had jurisdiction over the southern provinces in central Vietnam through the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN) Military Region 5 (MR-5) headquarters in Da Nang, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. The MND forward headquarters in HCMC had jurisdiction over the rest of the southern SRV. At least three MND entities have had a history of past involvement with prisons. They are the MND General Political Department's Enemy Military Proselytizing Department (Cuc Dich Van/CDV), Military Justice Department (Cuc Quan Phap/MJD), and Military Security Department (Cuc Bao Ve Quan Doi/MSD). In the southern SRV, the MJD and the MSD have at least one military prison facility of their own within PAVN MR-5, MR-7, MR-9, and HCMC which are subordinate to the MR-5, MR-7, MR-9 and HCMC Military Command Political Staff Department Military Justice and Military Security Offices. The CDV has no currently known detention facilities in the southern SRV. Although overtly under the MND

General Political Department, the MSD was the MOI's K-32 Military Security Department and the CDV was the MOI's K-30 Enemy Military Proselytizing Department.

3. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, the MND military services (CDV, MJD, MSD) were involved with the handling of some one million plus ARVN/GVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam/Government of Vietnam) personnel. [REDACTED] notes that the PAVN was given responsibility for the administration of a reeducation camp system in the southern SRV for ARVN from May 1975 to 1977 when all reeducation camps for ARVN were transferred to MOI control. [REDACTED] the CDV and the MJD were given leading roles, and while [REDACTED] identified camps under PAVN control, the parent PAVN agency was rarely specified.

4. [REDACTED] PAVN Group 875 was created in August 1975 under the HCMC Military Management Committee's Reeducation Board to supervise the reeducation of ARVN personnel who had been assigned to the former ARVN Saigon Capital Military Region. PAVN Group 875 had several camps under its jurisdiction in HCMC and in adjacent Dong Nai Province. PAVN Group 500 was formed under the PAVN MR-7 Reeducation Management Office to administer and supervise a number of reeducation camps for ARVN personnel in Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces, and in the HCMC area. One former CDV major noted that the MR-7 Reeducation Management Office was headed by CDV Colonel Bui Thiep and his two deputies, CDV Lieutenant Colonels Pham Dinh Thu and Pham Ban. In February 1977, the Vietnamese press identified Colonel Bui Thiep as the MR-7 Reeducation Service Director. During an interview, Colonel Thiep stated that 21,000 ARVN junior officers were still in reeducation from the MR-7 and the Saigon-Gia Dinh area. [REDACTED] noted that the MJD only provided external guard force personnel for ARVN reeducation camps between April 1975 and June 1977 and was involved with those camps that had an "L" or "LT" prefixed numerical designation. "L" and "LT" were abbreviations used to designate PAVN-administered Inter-Camp (Lien Trai) reeducation camps for ARVN personnel within at least MR-7, MR-9 and HCMC. Although the MJD provided external guard force personnel, the MOI was responsible for camp administration, camp inmate records maintenance, interrogations, and indoctrination. In June 1977, MJD responsibilities for reeducation camp guard force personnel were turned over to the MOI KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department.

5. Information on the MOI and MND prisons systems in the southern SRV is limited. All provincial PSO's and subordinate district PSO's have their own prisons and detention facilities, although only a few of these facilities have been commented upon [REDACTED]. Unless specifically noted, foreign prisoners were not detained in most of these facilities. Facilities in the HCMC metropolitan area are excluded from this section and are the subject of a separate section. If available, UTM map grid coordinates have been provided as well as dates of information. All MND-administered reeducation camps were closed by 1978 and most were transferred to local provincial PSO control. Others were converted into PAVN facilities and some were torn down and razed. For ease of reference, all MOI and MND prisons, reeducation camps, and detention camps are listed under alphabetized province names.

An Giang Province

1. Chi Lang Reeducation Camp or Inter-Camp 2 (Lien Trai 2/LT-2): May 1975-November 1977. It was administered by the PAVN Military Region 9 (MR-9) 4th Division for ARVN detainees. Inter-Camp 2 consisted of five camps called Areas 5 through 9 and was located in the former ARVN 4th Corps Chi Lang Training Center near Tri Ton District Township about 30 kilometers west of Provincial Route 9. It was about 20 kilometers southeast of Chau Doc District Town and about 60 kilometers southwest of Long Xuyen City. The camp system held at its peak up to 3,000 ARVN officers. As of early 1976, it held about 1,400 ARVN inmates. Chi Lang was closed in November 1977 because of the Cambodian border situation. Most inmates were transferred to the MR-9 Vuon Dao and Bac Hoa Reeducation Camps in Tien Giang Province. The Canal No. 8 Reeducation Camp in Kien Giang Province was subordinate to Chi Lang aka Inter-Camp 2 and was transferred after 1977 to the control of the Kien Giang Province PSO. The Chi Lang Camp was converted into a MR-9 Training Center. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. E-50 or Ngo Bo Lo Gach Reeducation Camp: April 1977-November 1978. The camp was located in Sao Luoi Hamlet, Tuong Phi Village, Tri Ton District, about 40 kilometers southeast of Chau Doc City. The camp was administered by the PAVN MR-9 4th Division and held about 400 ARVN company grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Thot Not Airfield Camp: May 1975-August 1976. The camp was used to detain ARVN inmates. [REDACTED] no foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Long Xuyen Reeducation Camp (circa WS 3037). The camp was used to detain ARVN inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Long Xuyen City Prison: June-August 1975. The former GVN An Giang Province Prison held 1,500 ARVN/GVN prisoners during this period and was PAVN administered until 1978 when control was transferred to the An Giang Province PSO. On 8 May 1975, [REDACTED], a black American civilian who was living in the area with his Vietnamese family, was arrested at the Nang Cu Church and was detained at this prison for a short period before being transferred to an unknown camp. [REDACTED] a former U.S. Army sergeant and helicopter crewman, was expelled from Vietnam on 1 August 1976 and flown out of HCMC on a French evacuation flight with 49 other stranded Americans and dependents. With the exception of [REDACTED] no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Chau Doc or Kham Lon Prison: 1977-1989. It was the former French-built GVN Province Prison (WS 1382) and was administered by the Chau Doc City PSO under the command of Nguyen Tuyen or Nam Tien (1977-1983). It held an average of 500 male and female Vietnamese inmates, former ARVN/GVN political prisoners and civil criminals, and was converted in 1989 into a Chau Doc City PSO Temporary Detention Camp (Trai Tam Giu) pre-trial facility which was authorized to hold inmates without trial or sentencing for up to two months. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Nui Cam Reeducation Camp: July-August 1981. As of August 1981, it was located at Nui Cam (WS 0262) in That Son District and held about 300 Cambodian and Vietnamese border crossers. With the exception of Cambodian inmates, no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Ben Tre Province

1. K-18 Reeducation Camp: 1984. It was opened in 1984 in Ben Tre Province. K-18 was a MOI-B facility, administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. K-20 Reeducation Camp or Chau Binh Reeducation Camp: July 1975-August 1988. K-20 was located at Chau Binh Village, Giong Trom District, northeast of the road between Giong Trom (XS 6523) and Ba Tri (XS 7510) with the Ba Lai River on its northern perimeter about 10 kilometers northeast of Giong Trom District Town and about 21 kilometers northeast of Ben Tre City. K-20 was an MOI-B facility which was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. K-20 had a 40-man staff. During the period June 1981-August 1985, K-20 was commanded by Senior Captain Nguyen Van Het or Muoi Tan Cong and his deputy, Senior Captain Bui Van Xa or Tu Nghia. As of August 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300 civil criminals, 125 ARVN/GVN political prisoners, and 75 boat escapees. As of May 1986, it had about 200 Vietnamese inmates, mostly boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. K-21 Reeducation Camp: 1976-August 1985. K-21 was located near Thanh Phu District Township (XR 7890) and was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. As of August 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300 civil criminals, 125 ARVN/GVN political prisoners, and 75 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. K-22 Labor Production Camp: 1982-August 1988. K-22 was located along the Co Chien River in Thanh Phu District about 120 kilometers southeast of Ben Tre City and was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. K-22 was commanded by Major Nguyen Thanh Long, had a 40-man staff, and held about 300 Vietnamese inmates, boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. K-24 Reeducation Camp: January 1983-August 1988. K-24 was most likely administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO for Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. K-26 Reeducation Camp: January 1983-August 1988. K-26 was located at Phu Son Village (XS 3331) in Cho Lach District. K-26 was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO and was commanded by Major Doan Van Trung. K-26 held about 125 Vietnamese inmates: 50 civil criminals and 75 boat escapes. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Huong My Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1978. The camp was located near Huong My Village about 35 kilometers southwest of Truc Giang District Town and was administered by the PAVN. It was commanded by PAVN Senior Captain Le Van Thep and when it closed down in 1978 about 800 ARVN second and first lieutenants were transferred to the K-20 Reeducation Camp in Ben Tre Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. F-15 or Ben Tranh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1982. It was located about nine to 15 kilometers southeast of Ben Tre City along the Ham Luong River at Phuoc Long Village in Chau Thanh District. F-15 was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO and as of August 1977 was commanded by Senior Captain Nguyen Thanh Hung (Hai Thanh Hung), who had a 40-man staff. F-15 initially functioned as a processing center for ARVN and GVN detainees. As of August 1977, F-15 held about 400 GVN village chiefs, popular forces outpost commanders, provincial civil servants, and about 30 ARVN junior grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Cau Ngang Reeducation Camp: 1981. It was administered by the Cau Ngang District PSO and held about 300 Vietnamese inmates, boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Thom Reeducation Camp: May 1975-February 1977. It was administered by PAVN near Thom Village about five kilometers west of Mo Cay District Township for about 600 ARVN junior grade officers until it was closed in February 1977 at which time about 150 ARVN officers were transferred to the Chi Lang Reeducation Camp in An Giang Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Ben Tre City Prison: June 1975 to date. It is the former GVN Province Prison located in the southwest section of Ben Tre City. Since June 1975, it has been administered by the Ben Tre City PSO with a 30-man staff. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Duc Ba Tang Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1976. It was administered by the Ba Tri District PSO under the command of Senior Captain Nguyen Thanh Tam (Sau Tam), and was located in the site of a former GVN Chieu Hoi (Rallier) Center. The Camp held about 250 ARVN and GVN National Police junior grade officers and GVN hamlet and village level officials until it was closed sometime after May 1976. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Ba Tri Ly Women's Center (Trung Tam Ba Tri Ly): May-September 1982. It was located in the center of Ben Tre City and was primarily used as a women's detention facility by the Ben Tre Province PSO. As of September 1982, it held about 750 female inmates and about 150 male youths less than 15 years old. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Temporary Detention Camp "A": May 1983-July 1985. It was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO in an area about one kilometer northwest of Ben Tre City and was commanded by Major Anh Tu who had a 20-man staff. It held about 400 Vietnamese inmates, mostly boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Binh Tri Thien Province

1. Hoang Cat Reeducation Camp: 1982-1985. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien Province PSO in an area about 140 kilometers northwest of Hue City in Cam Nghia Village, Cam Lo District, off Route 9. It was composed of four subcamps (Hoang Cat, Xuong Giay, Vinh Thuy, Xoa) and by mid-1985 held about 900 Vietnamese inmates. The main Hoang Cat Camp held about 700 inmates, 600 civil criminals and 50 ARVN NCO's and officers up to lieutenant colonel rank. The Xuong Giay Camp was located four kilometers north of the main Hoang Cat Camp and held about 150 civil criminals. The Vinh Thuy Camp was located 80 kilometers north of the main Hoang Cat Camp in present day known Quang Binh Province and was disbanded in February 1985. The Xoa Camp was located 16 kilometers southwest of the main Hoang Cat Camp, and held about 50 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Binh Dien Reeducation Camp: February 1978-March 1987. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien PSO in an area eight kilometers west of Binh Dien Village in Huong Tra District, and 15 kilometers southwest of Hue City. It consisted of five subcamps (1 through 5) and a female rehabilitation camp. It held at one time about 2,000 ARVN/police officers. As of June 1980, Camp 1 held about 300 ARVN officers; Camp 2 held about 300 ARVN/GVN police junior officers; Camp 3 held about 600 ARVN junior grade first lieutenants; Camp 4 held an unknown number of ARVN captains and field grade officers; and Camp 5 held about 300 ARVN second lieutenants. Camp 1 and Camp 2 inmates were released during June-October 1980; Camp 3 inmates were released by late 1981; and Camp 5 inmates had been released as of October 1982. After December 1982, the Binh Dien Camp held about 340 ARVN captains and field grade officers. As of July 1985, it held only civil criminals, boat escapees, and political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Ai Tu Reeducation Camp: June 1975-August 1978. It was administered by the PAVN in an area about 10 kilometers west-northwest of Quang Tri City and consisted of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). It held at one time about 2,500 ARVN officers. The Ai Tu Camp was closed in either August or December 1978 after most detainees had been released. The last group of 500 ARVN captains and field grade officers were

transferred to the Binh Dien Reeducation Camp near Hue City in December 1978. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Con Tien Reeducation Camp: July 1975-June 1977. It was established in July 1975 about six kilometers from a former U.S. military base adjacent to the DMZ near Con Tien Village, Cam Lo District in former GVN Quang Tri Province. It was administered by the PAVN and held about 700 ARVN officers in three subcamps (T-3, T-5, T-7). The camp was closed in June 1977 when its last group of 300 ARVN junior and field grade officers were transferred to the Ai Tu Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Lao Bao or Khe Sanh Reeducation Camp: March-November 1975. It was administered by the PAVN and held about 350 ARVN officers up to lieutenant colonel rank near the Lao border and about 20 kilometers west of Khe Sanh off of National Route 9. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Trieu Hoa Reeducation Camp: April-October 1975. It was administered by the PAVN at An Long Hamlet, Trieu Hoa Village, Trieu Phong District, Quang Tri Province, and was used as a processing center for about 700 ARVN/GVN personnel until October 1975 when it was closed. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Takon Reeducation Camp: June-July 1975. It was administered by the PAVN Quang Tri Province Unit at Khe Sanh Village, Huong Hoa District, 16 kilometers from a former U.S. Marine base and two kilometers east of the Lao border. The camp was established by the PAVN after the January 1973 Paris Ceasefire Agreement and was closed down in July 1975 with 300 ARVN inmates transferred to the Con Tien Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Dong Son Reeducation Camp: 1980-1985. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien Province PSO and was commanded by Major Nguyen Ngoc Lai who had a 150-man staff. The camp was located 15 kilometers southwest of Dong Hoi Town (XE 7332) in currently known Quang Binh Province. In 1980, it received an unknown number of ARVN/GVN inmates from the Hoang Cat Reeducation Camp. During 1982-1984, it held 720 Vietnamese inmates: 400 civil criminals, 300 boat escapees, and 20 women. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. On 30 June 1989, Binh Tri Thien Province was divided into three provinces, which are currently named Quang Binh Province, Quang Tri Province, and Thua Thien-Hue Province.

Cuu Long Province

1. Ben Gia Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1985. It was administered by the Cuu Long Province PSO under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Huynh Quang Tru (Muoi Rua), who had a 200-man staff. It was located in an area about 60 kilometers southeast of Tra Vinh City near Long Huu Village in Duong Hai District and was composed of two subcamps (1 and 2). As of 1981, it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: 500 ARVN officers, 400 Phoenix personnel, and 100 police officers. As of 1985, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 100 criminal, 100 resistance, and 100 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Cuu Long Province Prison or Vinh Long City Jail (Kham Duong Thi Xa Vinh Long): It was located adjacent to the Vinh Long City market and was the former GVN Vinh Long Province Prison. As of October 1984, it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: civil criminals, boat escapees, and political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Dua Do Reeducation Camp: May 1975-April 1976. It was located near Don Hamlet, Nhi Long Village, Can Long District, about 20 kilometers south of Can Long District Town. It was administered by the Can Long District PSO, and held about 650 GVN hamlet, village and district officials. As of March 1986, it had become the Can Long District PSO detention facility for civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Thong Nhut Prison or Tra Vinh City Jail: December 1985-March 1986. It was located 600 meters southeast of Duong Hai District Town and was administered by the Duong Hai District PSO with a 40-man staff. As of December 1985, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 150 boat escapees, 120 civil criminals, and 30 political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Hien Thanh Agriculture Worksite: It was located seven kilometers north of Duong Hai District Town and was administered by the Duong Hai District PSO with a 20-man staff. In 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300

boat escapees and 200 civil criminals. As of February 1986, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 100 boat escapees and 200 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Long Ho Reeducation Camp: March-October 1985. It was administered by the Long Ho District PSO under the command of Aspirant Pham Tang with 20-man staff at An Duc Village along Inter-Provincial Route 7 about nine kilometers southwest of Vinh Long City. It held about 100 male and female Vietnamese boat escapees, civil criminals, and low-level political criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. My Tu Reeducation Camp: 1979-1983. It was administered by the PSO between My Tu Village and Tra Cu District Township and held about 300 Vietnamese boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. On 26 December 1991, Cuu Long Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Vinh Long Province and Tra Vinh Province.

Dac Lac Province

1. Meval Reeducation Camp: March 1975-February 1979. It was administered by the PAVN and located off Route 430 at Quang Nhieu Village in Ban Me Thuot District, 15 kilometers from Ban Me Thuot City. In mid-1977 it was turned over to the Dac Lac Province PSO. As of July 1977, it held 500 ARVN officers and GVN personnel of which 100 were transferred in July 1977 to an unknown camp in the northern SRV. As of February 1979, it held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates most of whom were ARVN/GVN police officers or civil criminals who were tried and sentenced to more than three years imprisonment. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. A-90 Khue Ngoc Dien Reeducation Camp: July 1977. It was 60 kilometers east-southeast of Ban Me Thuot Town. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. A-91 Buon Ho Camp: July 1977: It was located northeast of Ban Me Thuot Town. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Province Prison: 1976-February 1979. It was the former French-built GVN Ban Me Thuot Province Prison in Ban Me Thuot City and was administered by the Dac Lac Province PSO. As of February 1979, it had about 1,300 Vietnamese inmates, including about 800 members of the United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FULRO) who had been arrested during the period 1976-1978, mostly in 1978. Another 60 ARVN/GVN officers were held in a detention facility inside the PSO headquarters compound. A new province prison was being built in 1979 near the Ban Me Thuot radio transmitter station. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Dong Nai Province

1. K-3, Z-30A, Gia Rai, or Xuan Loc Reeducation Camp: June 1975-February 1987. The camp was established in June 1975 by the MOI and was located seven kilometers from Gia Rai and Xuan Thanh Villages in Xuan Loc District at the foot of Nui Chua Chan Mountain, 30 kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Town. Z-30A was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Tuyen (1975), MOI Lieutenant Colonel Trinh Van Thich (1980-1986), and MOI Lieutenant Colonel Pham Van Thich (1982-1985). Lieutenant Colonel Trinh Van Thich had a 500-man staff, including 90 prisons management personnel provided by the MOI Prisons Management Police Department and one armed public security battalion for the guard force. Z-30A was composed of three subcamps (KA, KB, KC). The KA, KB and KC camps each had a 40-man staff and a 90-man armed public security company for a guard force. As of August 1981, this camp system held about 4,500 prisoners. The KA Camp held about 2,000 ARVN and GVN police officers who had been transferred from various camps (e.g., Ha Nam, Thanh Phong) in the northern SRV and some 50 FULRO resistance members. The KB and KC Camps each had about 1,200 detainees, mostly boat escapees and some resistance members. Civil criminals began arriving in the camp from Ho Chi Minh City in June 1981. As of February 1983, Z-30A held about 1,800 Vietnamese inmates; the KA Camp held 400 inmates; KB held 600; and KC held 750 inmates. In July 1984, Z-30A had about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates: 1,300 ARVN/GVN officers, 100 boat escapees, and 100 anti-SRV resistance group members. As of late 1984, it held about 800 Vietnamese inmates: 400 field grade officers, 300 junior officers, and, 100 other boat escapees and resistance members. In late 1984, it received 400 ARVN officers from the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp in Gia Lai-Con Tum Province. In the spring of 1985, the Z-30A Camp held about 1,400 ARVN and GVN police officers, plus 100 civil criminals. Its KC Camp was located at the headquarters base camp of the former ARVN 18th Infantry Division 52nd Regiment. Foreign visitors were allowed in the camp for a tour of the facilities in the spring of 1979 and early 1981. Around April 1979, Z-30A was visited by one French and one Japanese journalist. As of 1980, this camp was the only camp in the southern MOI prisons systems which gave courses in prisons management. In 1980, a three-month course was given to 200 MOI Prisons Management Department cadre. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. K-4 Reeducation Camp (Phan Trai Cai Tao K-4) or the K-4 Hard Labor Reeducation Camp (Trai Cai Tao Cuong Buc Lao Dong): June 1975-1986. K-4 was located in an area four kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Township off National Route 1. The camp was administered by the PAVN until 1977 when it was turned over to the Dong Nai Province PSO. Under the PAVN, it held about 1,500 ARVN/GVN inmates. Seven hundred of these inmates were transferred to camps in the northern SRV in 1976. Between 1977 and 1983 it was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Le Nhan aka Ut Nhan. As of April 1983, K-4 held about 900 Vietnamese inmates who were ARVN/GVN and boat escapees. As of 1984, the K-4 camp was a model showcase camp for foreign delegations and foreign press visitors and was composed of three camps (KA, KB, KC). It held about 1,600 Vietnamese inmates: 500 ARVN/GVN, 800 civil criminals with trial sentences, and 300 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Bau Lam Reeducation Camp: December 1975-1984. The camp was established by the MOI at Ba To Village in Xuyen Moc District near the Xuyen Moc Reeducation Camp and was 20 kilometers north of Inter-Provincial Route 23 from Ba Ria in the direction of Ham Tan. The Bau Lam Camp was administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO Prisons Management Office and had two subcamps. As of December 1975, the Bau Lam Camp held about 1,000 inmates. Its Lo Gach Subcamp was established in February 1977 at Ba To Village where it held about 400 ARVN police company grade officers. Its Bau Non Subcamp was located eight kilometers west of Ba To Village where, as of February 1980, it had 1,000 inmates: 800 GVN police, 100 GVN hamlet and village chiefs, and 100 boat escapees. The camp was commanded by MOI Captain Bui Tan Cong who had a 100-man staff and an unknown size guard force. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Xuyen Moc Reeducation Camp or TH-6: 1979-January 1986. The camp was established in 1979 by the MOI and was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Vo Cam (1979-1983), MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Cong Thuong (1983-1986), and MOI Major Nguyen Van Toan (1986). It was located on the Ray River (YS 5963) at Ba To Village in Xuyen Moc District 10 kilometers west of Bau Lam Village and had three subcamps (A, B, C). As of 1980, Camp "A" held about 1,800 inmates: 1,100 ARVN company grade officers and GVN officials, 200 GVN political party members, and 500 civil criminals. Camp "C" held about 700 inmates: 500 ARVN company grade officers and 200 civil criminals. As of early 1985, it held about 700 Vietnamese

inmates: former ARVN and GVN police, resistance group members, civil criminals, and boat escapees. The Xuyen Moc Camp may or may not be identical with the Bau Lam Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Trang Bom Reeducation Camp: 1975-1978. The camp was administered by PAVN Group 775 for ARVN officers in an area five kilometers northwest of Trang Bom Village in Thong Nhut District and was composed of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Long Giao Reeducation Camp or L-9: June 1975-September 1978. The camp was located 40 kilometers from HCMC and 4.5 kilometers north of Xa Cam My at Long Giao Village on Inter-Provincial Route 2 in the base camp of the former ARVN 18th Infantry Division's 48th Regiment, 35 kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Township. The site had also been used as a former U.S. 1st Cavalry Division base camp. The camp was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 775 with a 200-man staff as a processioning center for about 4,000 ARVN officers up to colonel rank and was reportedly the largest camp for ARVN officers in the southern SRV. ARVN J-2, Special Technical Directorate (STD), Military Security Service (MSS), Combined Military Interrogation Center (CMIC), and Capital Military District (CMD) officers were transferred first to the Tan Hiep Reeducation Camp in October 1975 before being transferred to various camps in the northern SRV in 1976-1977. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Dau Day Reeducation Camp: 1976. The camp was northeast of Xuan Loc District Township and held about 3,000 ARVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Tan Hiep or Suoi Mau Reeducation Camp (HT-1248): June 1975-1984. This is the former ARVN 3rd Corps POW Camp which was located near Ho Nai Village in Duc Tu District, four kilometers north of Bien Hoa City on National Route 1. The camp was administered by a 200-man staff from PAVN Group 775 under the command of Major Nguyen Xuan Nghe until late 1978 when it was transferred to MOI control. During the 1975-1978 period, the camp was composed of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5) and held over 5,000 ARVN in 1977-1978. Afterwards, Tan Hiep had a 200-man MOI staff, and the five subcamps. During 1980-1981, most inmates were transferred to camps in the northern SRV. In late 1980, K-3, K-4, one half of K-1, and one

half of K-5 were closed; K-2, one half of K-1 and one half of K-5 were the only subcamps with inmates. As of December 1980, the Tan Hiep Camp held about 2,000 ARVN. K-2 was closed next. In January 1981, the MOI began moving its remaining 1,000 inmates from K-1 and K-5 to the newly built MOI Central Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp in Song Be Province; Tan Hiep held at this time about 100 Hoa Hao religious sect prisoners, 100 civil criminals and about 500 ARVN officers. Tan Hiep was reportedly closed sometime during 1981-1982. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Dong Nai Province Prison or B-5: 1982-1984. It was the former GVN Bien Hoa Province National Police Prison and was located adjacent to the National Route 1 junction of roads leading to Bien Hoa City and Long Khanh. It was administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO's Prisons Management Police Office with a 200-man staff and held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Bien Hoa City Jail or B-6: 1982-1984. It was located near the Bien Hoa City market on the Dong Nai River and was under MOI control until 1983 when it was transferred to the control of the Dong Nai Province PSO's Prisons Management Police Office. As of 1983-1984, it held about 100 former SRV cadre (civilian, police and military) who had been convicted of various crimes. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Loc An Labor Camp: January-June 1982. It was administered by the Long Dat District PSO in an area 12 kilometers east of Long Dat District Town, and held about 600 Vietnamese inmates: 400 boat escapees, 150 civil criminals, and 50 corrupt SRV cadre. It was commanded by Major Chin Nhung. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Long Dat Prison: August 1981-October 1984. It was administered by the Chau Thanh (Ba Ria) District PSO in an area 18 kilometers northeast of the Chau Thanh District Township bus station along Inter-Provincial Route 23, and as of August 1981, held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: boat escapees, civil criminals, and corrupt SRV cadre. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Long Thanh Reeducation Camp "15/NV": June 1975-August 1976. It was established and administered by the MOI as an interrogation processing facility for high-level GVN officials. It was organized into four blocs (1, 2, 3, 4)

to hold some 3,700 ARVN/GVN officials. Bloc 1 held about 2,400 intermediate- and high-level GVN executive, legislative and judicial branch officers. Bloc 2 held about 300 intermediate- and high-level members of various GVN political parties. Bloc 3 held about 400 GVN CIO personnel. Bloc 4 held about 600 GVN National Police and other security service personnel. Over 1,000 inmates were transferred to the Thu Duc "16/NV" Prison in October 1975. Most Bloc 1 and Bloc 2 inmates were sent by ship during 1976-1977 to Quang Ninh Province, northern SRV, for processing to one of several central-level camp complexes for ARVN and GVN personnel. Long Thanh was transferred from direct MOI control to the Dong Nai Province PSO. As of 1979, it held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates: ARVN/GVN officials, boat escapees, civil criminals, and political offenders. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Thu Duc "16/NV" Prison: October 1975-1977. It was the former GVN Women's Prison in Thu Duc District Township. In October 1975, it received over 1,000 prisoners from the Long Thanh "15/NV" Reeducation Camp for further interrogation and processing. Included in this figure were about 400 GVN CIO and about 600 GVN National Police officers and personnel. As of August 1976, the "16/NV" Camp had about 800 inmates, including 15 GVN Ministers, 30 National Assemblymen, 50 ARVN field grade officers who had been in GVN civil administration positions, 100 intermediate to high level civil servants, 400 National Police officers, 100 CIO officers, and 50 political party leaders. Most "16/NV" inmates were transferred during 1976-1977 to central-level camps in the northern SRV, such as the MOI Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp in Ha Nam Ninh Province. The "16/NV" Camp was converted into an MOI Training School. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

15. Tran Tao Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 with a 50-man staff near the Tran Tao Railroad Depot, 40 kilometers northeast of Xuan Loc District Town. It was composed of four subcamps (T-1 through T-4) and held about 800 ARVN junior officers up to captain rank. By 1986, it had been converted into an agricultural worksite. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

16. Le Loi Reeducation Camp: July 1975-March 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 in a former ARVN camp

10 kilometers southwest of Xuan Loc District Town off of National Route 1 and held about 600 ARVN junior grade officers. By September 1977, the camp was closed and converted into a PAVN installation. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

17. Cat Lai Reeducation Camp: May 1975-June 1976. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 in the compound of the former ARVN Military Watchdog School. It was seven kilometers east of Nhon Trach Village in Long Thanh District and held 300 ARVN majors and lieutenant colonels. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

18. Thanh Hoa Reeducation Camp: May 1975-July 1976. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 775 in the former ARVN 92nd Ranger Regiment's enlisted men's family housing area along National Route 1, seven kilometers north of Bien Hoa City near Ho Nai Village in Duc Tu District. As of July 1976, it was commanded by PAVN Senior Captain Tam Tin and had a 40-man staff. It held about 500 ARVN junior grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Dong Thap Province

1. Cao Lanh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-January 1976. The camp was located nine kilometers southeast of Sa Dec City and held about 1,800 ARVN officers: 600 field grade and 1,200 junior grade, police officers, and phoenix personnel. In January 1976, 600 field grade officers were moved to the northern SRV. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
2. Tran Quoc Toan Reeducation Camp: May 1975-June 1976. The camp was administered by PAVN MR-9 in a former ARVN Training Center 15 kilometers northwest of Cao Lanh District Township along Provincial Route 30 and eight kilometers northwest of Cao Lanh City. It held about 4,500 ARVN officers up to lieutenant colonel rank and GVN civil officials of similar rank. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
3. Dong Thap-1 Reeducation Camp: June 1975-June 1978. It was administered by the Dong Thap Province Military Unit under the command of PAVN Major Le Van Mai aka Ba Mai between June and October 1975 in an ARVN 9th Infantry Division camp five kilometers west of Sa Dec City near Ninh Thuan Hamlet, Tan Binh Hoa Village, 60 kilometers northwest of Sa Dec City. Prisoners worked at the adjacent Dong Thap Agricultural Worksite. The Camp held about 1,000 ARVN lieutenants and was closed in June 1978 when 700 were released and 300 were transferred to the Lang Bien Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
4. Lang Bien Reeducation Camp: June-July 1978. The camp was located in the vicinity of the Dong Thap-1 Camp. It had 700 detainees: 450 ARVN lieutenants, 100 GVN hamlet and village chiefs, 10 police officers, and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
5. Sa Dec Reeducation Camp: April 1975-February 1976. It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 Dong Thap Province Military Unit. It was commanded by PAVN Captain Muoi Ky who had a 40-man staff. The camp was located inside the former ARVN 9th Division 15th Regiment military housing area 4.5 kilometers outside Sadec City. It held about 800 ARVN second and first lieutenants. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

S E C R E T

6. Dong Cat Reeducation Camp: April 1975-March 1977 (closed). It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 Dong Thap Province Military Unit and had a 40-man staff. Most of its 600 ARVN junior grade officers and GVN civil servants were released. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

S E C R E T

Gia Lai-Con Tum Province

1. Gia Trung Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1984. It was administered by the MOI at kilometer marker 124 on Route 19 in Mang Giang District between Pleiku and Qui Nhon Cities and was composed of six subcamps (K-1 through K-6) under the command of MOI lieutenant colonel Le Xuan Nhi with a 200-man staff. Camps K-1 through K-6 had 50-man staffs. As of January 1979 it held 7,000 inmates, including 2,500 ARVN officers. As of early 1981 it held 6,000 inmates, 2,000 of which were ARVN officers up to colonel rank. The K-1, K-2 and K-3 Camps held about 700 ARVN officers/GVN officials each and the K-4, K-5, and K-6 Camps held civil criminals. The K-2 and K-6 camps were closed in 1981 and the K-5 camp was closed in 1982. Afterwards, the K-3 and K-4 Camps held civil criminals and the K-1 Camp held about 800 Vietnamese inmates: 600 ARVN/GVN, 100 resistance group members, and 100 boat escapees. In January 1985, all remaining ARVN and GVN inmates were transferred to the Ham Tan Reeducation Camp in Thuan Hai Province and the camp was used exclusively for civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Gia Lai-Con Tum Province, T-15, or Pleibong Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1980. This camp was located near the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp and was administered by the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO under the command of Major Luong Van Trung at Plei Ta Dieng Hamlet, Ia Yen Village, Mang Yang District, off of Route 19. A French-Vietnamese male, Nguyen Van Minh, was sentenced to five years of imprisonment on espionage charges and was held in the T-15 Camp from June 1975 to early 1976 when he was transferred to the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp where he was detained until his release between 1983 and 1986. Three or four other Eurasian males were held at T-15 during and after 1976 on criminal charges. As of 1980, T-15 held about 1,200 inmates: 800 political and 400 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Duc Co Reeducation Camp: March-April 1975. Under PAVN control, it held about 1,200 ARVN (500 officers) near Duc Co Village. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Thanh Binh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-July 1976. Under PAVN control, it held about 500 ARVN officers near Thanh Binh Village in Chu Prong District. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Gia Lai-Con Tum Province Prison: 1975-1986. Under the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO it was the former French-built GVN Pleiku Province Prison in Pleiku City and held about 500 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Tra Ba or T-20 Reeducation Camp: April 1980-1989. It was opened in April 1980 by the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO under the command of Captain Tran Viet Hung at Tran Ba Village east of Route 14 in Pleiku City and initially held 20 inmates. After its completion in 1984, it became the PSO's temporary detention camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. On 12 August 1991, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Gia Lai Province and Kon Tum Province.

Minh Hai Province

1. Song Ong Doc Labor Reform Camp, Camp 1 of Inter-Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1) or Lower U Minh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1979. It was initially administered by PAVN MR-9, and held about 1,500 ARVN captains until 1977. In February 1977 500 ARVN captains were transferred to the Canal No. 8 (Kinh Tam Ngan) Reeducation Camp in Kien Giang Province. Later, it was under Minh Hai Province PSO control and held about 1,000 Vietnamese prisoners, including 700 ARVN, 300 boat escapees, and some political and resistance group prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Cay Dua aka Cay Guia Reeducation Camp or Cay Guia Temporary Camp (Trai Tam Giam Cay Guia): 1978-1985. Under Minh Hai Province PSO control, the camp was located one kilometer from Route 4 in Gia Rai District on the banks of the Cay Guia River and about four kilometers from Tac Van Village between Ca Mau City and Gia Rai District Town. In August 1979, it held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates: 800 boat escapees, 500 ARVN/GVN police, criminals, and resistance types. As of 1983, it held about 4,800 Vietnamese inmates; its prison section held 4,000 inmates (2,000 boat escapees; 1,000 ARVN; 500 corrupt SRV officials; 500 civil criminals); and, its temporary pre-trial detention camp held about 800 other individuals. As of April 1985, it held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. Its prison section held about 500 males (250 boat escapees, 150 criminals, and 100 political types) and about 200 females (150 boat escapees and 50 criminals) who were tried and sentenced. Its temporary detention camp also held at this time about 500 prisoners for pre-trial processing. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Minh Hai Province Prison: Under the Minh Hai Province PSO, the prison held as of August 1979 about 900 Vietnamese inmates: political, criminal, boat escapees, and resistance members. In December 1986, the overt Hanoi press announced the release of 466 Thai fishermen who had been arrested by the PSO for poaching in Minh Hai Province waters. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

4. Gia Rai Reeducation Camp: Under the Gia Rai District PSO, it held as of June 1979 about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Bac Lieu City or Ben Da Prison: 1975-1986. Under the Bac Lieu District PSO, it held as of April 1979 about 200 Vietnamese inmates. It was the former GVN Bac Lieu Province Prison. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

6. Thoi Binh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. [REDACTED] provided information about having seen one blond-haired 32-year-old American male at this camp in June 1975. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Nam Can Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Hon Da Dai Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Kien Vang Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Reeducation Camp No. 2 (Trai Cai Tai So Hai) of Inter-Camp 1: 1976-1979. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 in Tran Van Troi District along the Da Bac (Song Da Bac) Canal and held over 200 ARVN captains in 1976. By 1979, it also held boat escapees. [REDACTED] it was located in the vicinity of WR 4719 to WR 4848. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Coi Ba Reeducation Camp: December 1976-1977. It was administered by the PAVN in Coi Ba Hamlet, Tran Hoi Village, Tran Van Troi District, for about 120 ARVN officers and NCO's until it was closed in 1977 and all inmates transferred to the Cay Dua aka Cay Guia Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Canh Den Reeducation Camp: July 1975-April 1976. It was administered by the PSO near Canh Den Hamlet, Vinh Thuan Village, Gia Rai District, for about 200 ARVN company grade officers until it was closed in April 1976. No foreign nationals were reported in detention in this camp.

~~S E C R E T~~

13. Dai Ngai Agricultural Camp: March-June 1976. It was commanded by Truong Sen Cang aka Ba Xinh (parent agency unknown) and had a 50-man staff. It was located on a small island in the mouth of the Hau Giang River near Dai Ngai Village in former GVN Ba Xuyen Province and held about 800 ARVN/GVN inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

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